

Edition 1

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This manual applies to HP 86205A bridges with serial number  
3140A00101 and above. For additional information concerning serial  
numbers, see "Instruments Covered by this Manual" in "General  
Information."

#### SERIAL NUMBERS

# HP 86205A Directional Bridge

## Operating and Service Manual

## Certification

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I

## General Information

### Manual Overview

This manual contains information for operating, testing, and servicing the HP 86205A bridge.

The HP 86205A is a high performance 50Ω directional bridge designed for high quality reflection measurements and external source leveling applications over an RF frequency range of 300 kHz to 6

GHz. The bridge achieves a low through loss of 1.5 dB and a high coupling factor of 16 dB. These characteristics make it useful in leveling applications requiring directional couplers, such as power monitoring and closed-loop leveling applications.

Each bridge has a unique serial number. The contents of this manual apply directly to bridges with serial numbers listed on the title page.

Instrument Covered By This Manual

### Accessories

Table 5-1 lists accessories available for use with these bridges.

Specifications & Characteristics

Table 1-1 lists bridge specifications, which are the performance standards or limits against which you can test the device.

Characteristics

Table 1-1. HP 86205A Specifications

Connectors:	50Ω Precision Type-N	Port Matching:	Female
Frequency Range:	300 kHz to 6 GHz	>23 dB	300 kHz to 2 GHz
Directivity:	25 $\pm 5^\circ$ C	>20 dB	2 to 3 GHz
>30 dB	300 kHz to 5 MHz	>18 dB typical	3 to 5 GHz
>40 dB	5 MHz to 2 GHz	>16 dB typical	5 to 6 GHz
>30 dB	2 GHz to 3 GHz	>30 dB	>30 dB typical
Divergence:	3 to 5 GHz	3 to 6 GHz	>20 dB typical
Normal Through Loss:	1.5 dB +0.1 dB/GHz	Max Input Voltage:	30 VDC
Through Loss Deviation:	Port 1 or port 2	Max Input Power:	+25 dBm
Normal Coupling Factor:	0 VDC	Port 3	Port 1 or Port 2
Max Input Current:	1 amp DC	Normal Coupling Factor:	16 dB +0.15 dB/GHz
Connector Recessions: <sup>1</sup>	0.204 in to 0.207 in <sup>2</sup>	1 MHz to 3 GHz	16.5 dB -0.2 dB/GHz
Weight:	0.57 kg (1.3 lbs)	3 GHz to 6 GHz	16.5 dB -0.2 dB/GHz
Coupling Factor:	net	1 MHz to 6 GHz	1 MHz to 3 GHz
Deviation:	0.57 kg (1.3 lbs)	3 GHz to 6 GHz	16.5 dB -0.2 dB/GHz
Dimensions:	1.80 kg (4.0 lbs)	1 MHz to 3 GHz	1 MHz to 6 GHz
Dimensions:	160W x 93H x 23D (mm)	6.3W x 3.7H x 1D (in)	6.3W x 3.7H x 1D (in)

Table 1-2. HP 86205A Supplemental Characteristics

Connectors:	50Ω Precision Type-N	Port Matching:	Female
Frequency Range:	300 kHz to 6 GHz	>23 dB	300 kHz to 2 GHz
Directivity:	25 $\pm 5^\circ$ C	>20 dB	2 to 3 GHz
>30 dB	300 kHz to 5 MHz	>18 dB typical	3 to 5 GHz
>40 dB	5 MHz to 2 GHz	>16 dB typical	5 to 6 GHz
>30 dB	2 GHz to 3 GHz	>30 dB	>30 dB typical
Divergence:	3 to 5 GHz	3 to 6 GHz	>20 dB typical
Normal Through Loss:	1.5 dB +0.1 dB/GHz	Max Input Voltage:	30 VDC
Through Loss Deviation:	Port 1 or port 2	Max Input Power:	+25 dBm
Normal Coupling Factor:	0 VDC	Port 3	Port 1 or Port 2
Max Input Current:	1 amp DC	Normal Coupling Factor:	16 dB +0.15 dB/GHz
Connector Recessions: <sup>1</sup>	0.204 in to 0.207 in <sup>2</sup>	1 MHz to 3 GHz	16.5 dB -0.2 dB/GHz
Weight:	0.57 kg (1.3 lbs)	3 GHz to 6 GHz	16.5 dB -0.2 dB/GHz
Coupling Factor:	net	1 MHz to 6 GHz	1 MHz to 6 GHz
Deviation:	0.57 kg (1.3 lbs)	3 GHz to 6 GHz	16.5 dB -0.2 dB/GHz
Dimensions:	1.80 kg (4.0 lbs)	1 MHz to 3 GHz	1 MHz to 6 GHz

Table 1-3. HP 86205A Connector Dimensions

<sup>1</sup> Recessions refers to a female type-N connector center conductor dimension relative to 0.207 nominal offset.  
<sup>2</sup> Before you perform a test on HP 86205A bridge, page all the connectors and enter the results in the test record at the end of "Performance Tests." For descriptive illustrations defining connector tolerances, see the Microwave Connector Guide Manual (HP part number 08510-90064).

Figure 1-3. Example Plot of HP 86205A Coupling Factor

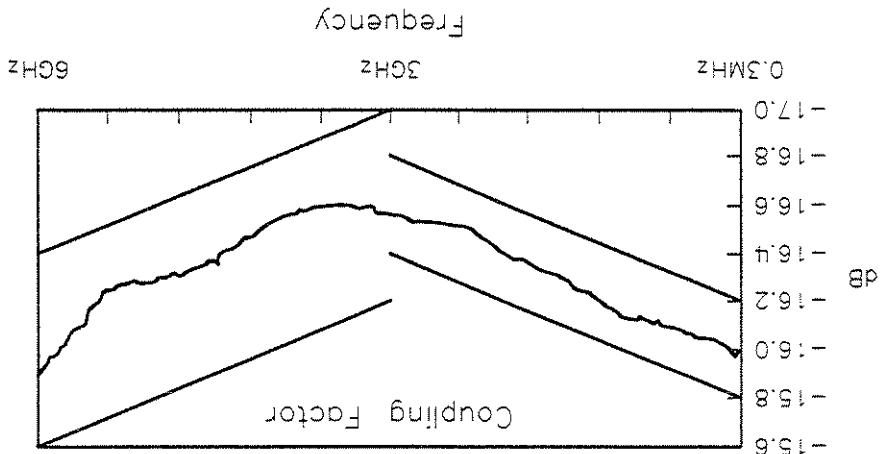


Figure 1-2. Example Plot of HP 86205A Insertion Loss

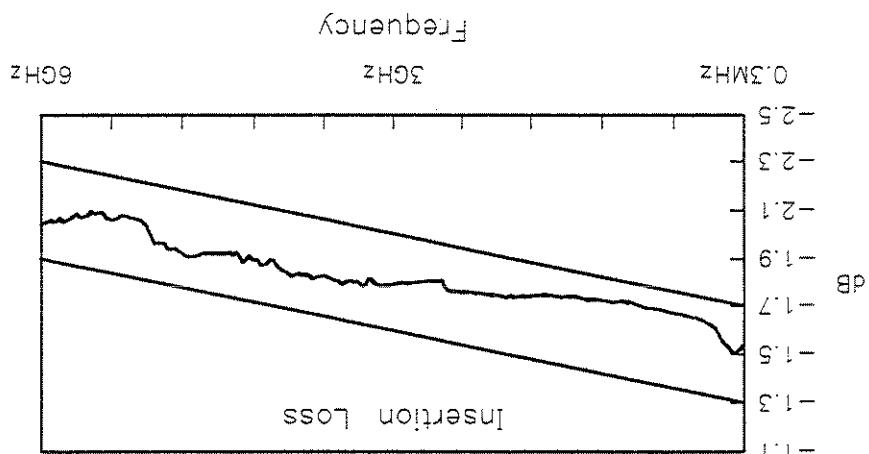
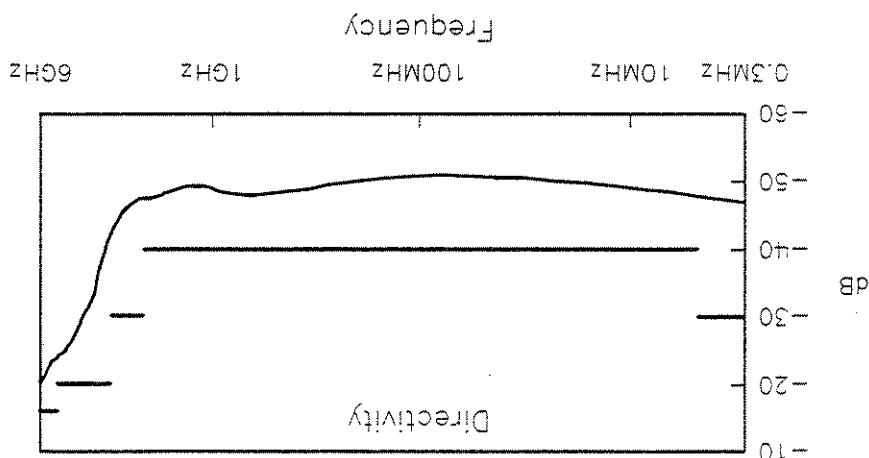


Figure 1-1. Example Plot of HP 86205A Directivity



## Initial Inspection

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1. Check the shipping container and packaging material for damage.
  2. Check the shipment for completeness.
  3. Check the connectors and bridge body for mechanical damage.
  4. Check the bridge electrically.
- Refer to the "Performance Tests" chapter for procedures that check the bridge electrically.
- If any of the following conditions exist, notify your nearest Hewlett-Packard office:
- incomplete shipment
  - mechanical damage or defect
  - failed electrical test
- If you find damage or signs of stress to the shipping container or the cushioning material, keep them for the carrier's inspection. Hewlett-Packard does not wait for a claim settlement before arranging for repair or replacement.

## Bridge Operation

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### Overview

This chapter includes the following information on the HP 86205A bridge:

- bridge operation
- bridge features
- operating precautions
- measurement configurations

# 2

Table 2-1. Port Orientation with Corresponding Application

Table 2-1.

Port Number	Application	Power	Measurement	Monitoring/Leveling
Port	Reflection	Power	Measurement	Monitoring/Leveling
1	Test Port	Input	Output	Coupled
2	Input Port	Coupled	Coupled	Level
3	Coupled	Coupled	Coupled	Coupled

Table 2-1 and Figure 2-1 illustrate the bridge operation. The table shows the port orientation in a reflection measurement and in a power monitoring or leveling configuration. The figure identifies the paths and ports of the bridge and shows the electrical characteristics of each path.

Three threaded mounting holes ( $3.5\text{ mm} \times 0.5\text{ mm}$ ) are located under pre-punched holes in the model number label, as shown in Figure 2-1. DC bias may be applied to a DUT through the main arm of the bridge. (DO NOT apply bias to the coupled port of the bridge.) DC bias may be applied to a DUT through the main arm of the bridge. (DO NOT apply bias to the coupled port of the bridge.)

Three threaded mounting holes ( $3.5\text{ mm} \times 0.5\text{ mm}$ ) are located under pre-punched holes in the model number label, as shown in Figure 2-1. DC bias may be applied to a DUT through the main arm of the bridge. (DO NOT apply bias to the coupled port of the bridge.)

Power variations are then minimized, which is important when diode detector is used to level the power remotely from a power meter or valuable in external leveling applications where a power meter is available in nominal 16 dB coupled arm. This capability is flatness from the nominal 16 dB coupled arm. This is especially important in the measurement of high power solid state amplifiers and TWTS. The bridge also features a  $\pm 0.2\text{ dB}$  flatness from the nominal 16 dB coupled arm. This is especially important in the measurement of high power solid state amplifiers and TWTS. The bridge also features a  $\pm 0.2\text{ dB}$  flatness from the nominal 16 dB coupled arm.

- Coupled arm flatness of  $\pm 0.2\text{ dB}$  from nominal
- Insertion loss of  $1.5\text{ dB}$  (nominal)
- High directivity
- Frequency range from 300 kHz to 6 GHz

## Bridge Features

Figure 2-1. HP 86205A Bridge Ports and Measurement Paths

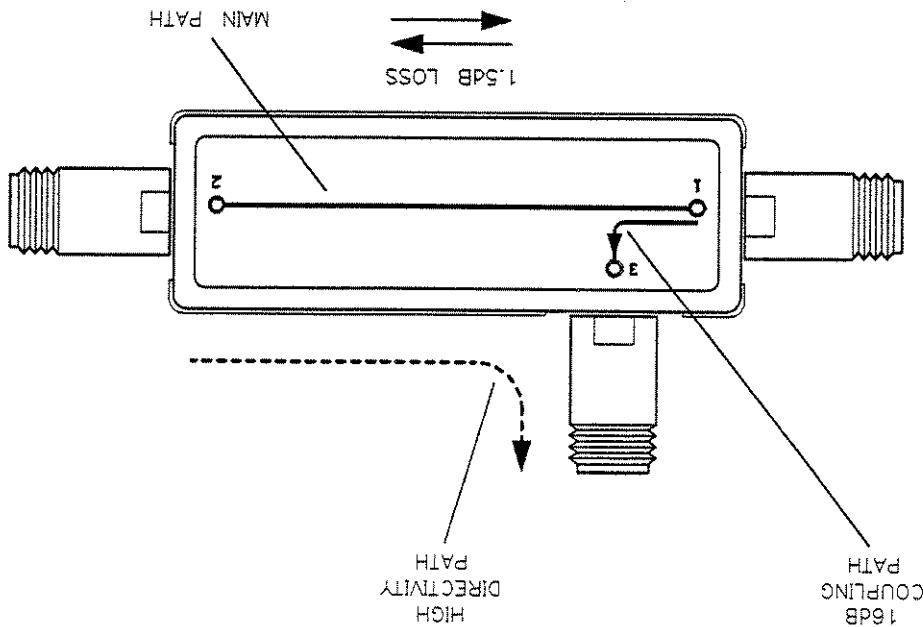


Figure 2-2. Location of Threaded Mounting Holes

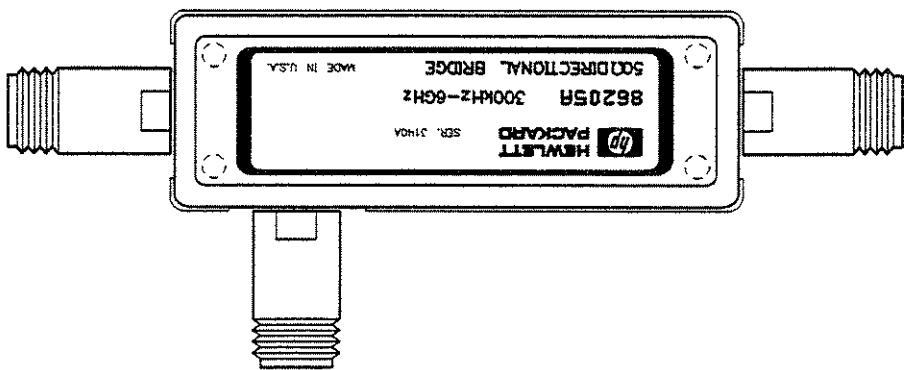


Figure 2-2. Since the bridge package is brass, appropriate caution must be taken to avoid damaging the threaded holes.

## Cautions



Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage the highly sensitive microcircuits in this device; an ESD as low as 1000V can destroy ESD damage most often as you connect or disconnect a device. Use the bridge at a static-safe worksation and wear a grounding strap. Never touch the input connector contacts, or the contact pins of a connecting cable.

Do not apply more than +25 dBm RF CW power, or more than 1 amp DC or 0 VDC to port 3 or 30 VDC to port 1 or 2 of the bridge. Higher current/power/voltage can electrically damage the bridge. Before you connect a cable to the bridge, always discharge the cable's center conductor static electricity to instrument-ground.

Do not drop the bridge or subject it to mechanical shock.

ESD damage occurs most often as you connect or disconnect a device. Use the bridge at a static-safe worksation and wear a grounding strap. Never touch the input connector contacts, or the contact pins of a connecting cable.

Your bridge.

- If you must use a wrench, use a torque wrench set at 9.2 cm-kg (12 lb-in).
- Tighten the bridge connectors with fingers only.

■ Read and observe all cautions.

## Precautions

## Operating

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage the highly sensitive

microcircuits in this device; an ESD as low as 1000V can destroy

ESD damage most often as you connect or disconnect a

device. Use the bridge at a static-safe worksation and wear a

grounding strap. Never touch the input connector contacts, or

the contact pins of a connecting cable.

Do not apply more than +25 dBm RF CW power, or more than 1

amp DC or 0 VDC to port 3 or 30 VDC to port 1 or 2 of the bridge.

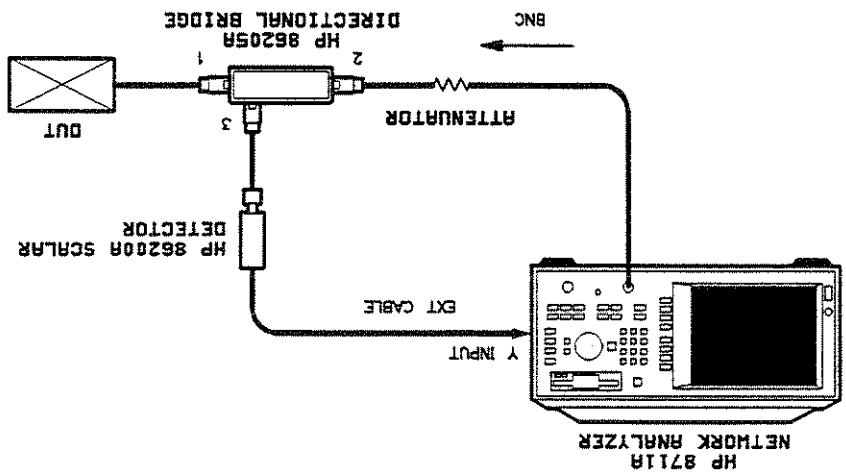
Higher current/power/voltage can electrically damage the bridge.

Before you connect a cable to the bridge, always discharge the cable's

center conductor static electricity to instrument-ground.

Do not drop the bridge or subject it to mechanical shock.

Figure 2-3. Remote Directivity Measurement Setup



Connect the DUT either directly to the bridge or as close as possible.

match.

The cable length from the analyzer source to the bridge does not affect directivity, but may affect source match. However, you may put an attenuator between the cable and bridge to improve source match.

#### Note

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 2-3.

#### To Set Up the Measurement

You can use remote sensing in applications where your DUT is not easily accessible. For example: when measuring the reflection coefficient of an antenna that is located on a tower.

#### Remote Reflection Measurement Configuration

##### Generator

- reflection measurement using a spectrum analyzer and tracking network analyzer
- external power leveling with or without a controller
- remote reflection measurement using the HP 8711 network analyzer
- vector impedance measurement using two bridges and the HP 8753
- remote reflection measurement using the HP 8711 network analyzer configurations:

#### Measurements Configuration

##### Network Analyzer

- connect the DUT either directly to the bridge or as close as possible.

##### Detector

- connect the detector to the scalar analyzer's 'DETECTOR' port.

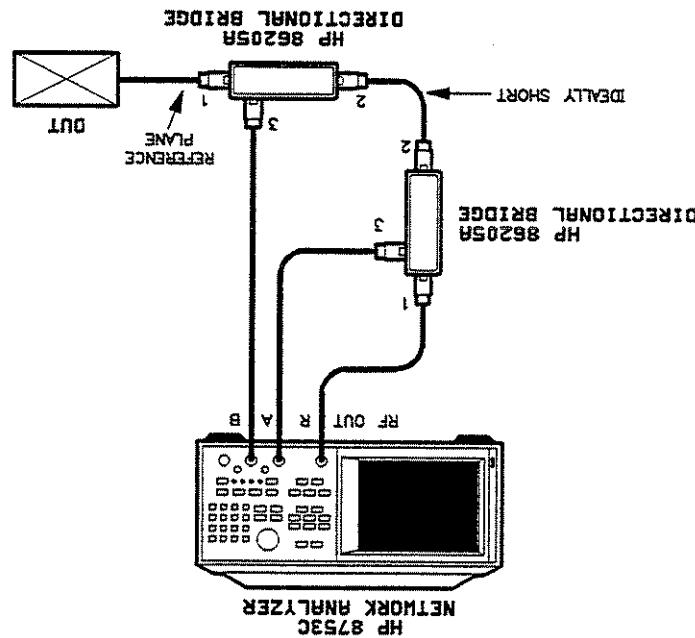
##### Attenuator

- connect the attenuator between the scalar analyzer and the DUT.

##### Bridge

- connect the directional bridge between the scalar analyzer and the DUT.

Figure 2-4. Vector Impedance Measurement Setup



You may connect the analyzer input signal to either the A or B input port. Use an A/B or B/R ratio measurement to improve the source match.

#### Note

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 2-4.

#### To Set Up the Measurement

This configuration provides a low-cost custom test system when full 2-port measurements are not needed.

#### Vector Impedance Measurement Configuration

4. Connect the DUT to the bridge and adjust the scale/division under the [DISPLAY] key.

**CAL Normalize**

3. With nothing connected to the bridge, make a normalization of the measurement setup by pressing:

**CHAN 1 Det Options Broadband External Y/R\***

2. Set the parameters on the analyzer to measure with an external detector by pressing:

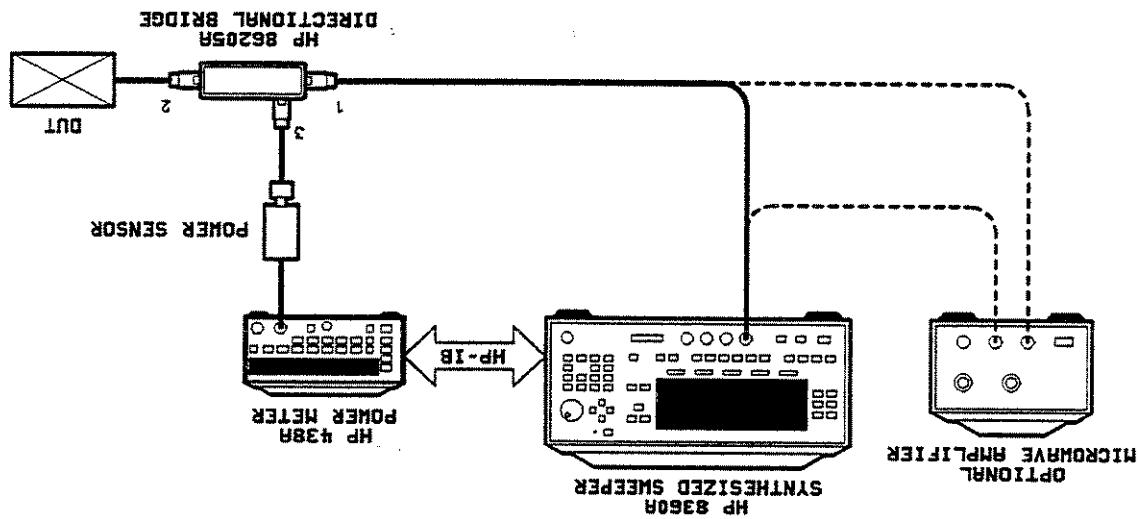
**Detector**

**the measurement setup by pressing:**

2. Choose the following parameters on the analyzer:
- MEAS A/R (or B/R) if you connected the analyzer input signal to the B input port)
- MENU POWER then enter the power value and press **[x1]**
- NUMBER OF POINTS then enter the desired number
- START then enter the start frequency and press **[x1]**
- STOP then enter the stop frequency and press **[x1]**
- key sequences:
3. Make a measurement calibration by pressing one of the following
- CAL**
- CAL Kit N 500
- Return Calibrate menu
- SHRT (F) Key.
- RESPONSE connect either an open or short calibration device to the reference plane and press the corresponding OPEN (F) or
- CAL** CALibrate Menu
- (for A/R) S11 1-PORT
- (for B/R) S22 1-PORT
- Connect an open, short, and load calibration device to the reference plane while pressing the corresponding key for measurement.
4. Connect the DUT to the reference plane and adjust the scale/division under the **SCALE REF** key.

6. Set up the synthesizer parameters by pressing:
5. Connect the power sensor to the bridge as shown in Figure 2-5.
4. Enable the power meter/sensor calibration array. For operating information on the power meter/sensor refer to its operating manual.
3. Enter the appropriate power sensor calibration factors into the Power meter. (Can only be done with an HP 438A or 437B.)
2. Zero and calibrate the power meter/sensor.

Figure 2-5. External Power Leveling Configuration



1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 2-5.

#### To Set Up the Measurement

The HP 8753 and HP 8625 sources can alternatively be used in this automated measurement configuration. By substituting a frequency counter for the power meter, this configuration can be used for signal monitoring. By setting a frequency counter for the power meter, this configuration can be used for signal monitoring.

In addition to the automated measurement configuration, the source power can be monitored and automatically adjusted, the source power can be monitored and automatically adjusted.

The measurement configuration shown in Figure 2-5 provides precision power levels to a remote DUT. With a power meter and bridge, the source power can be monitored and automatically adjusted.

#### External Power Leveling Configuration

**Note**

The bridge coupling flatness has as good as 0.1 dB/GHz power level roll-off with  $<\pm 0.2$  dB error.

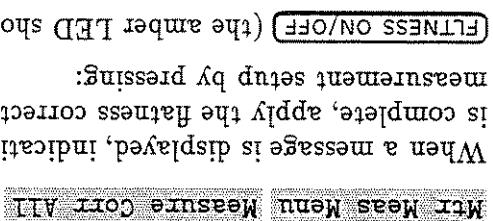
The 16 dB coupling factor is partially compensated by the through loss (1.5 dB) to give a 14.5 dB effective coupling factor (relative to the bridge output port).

 11. Set the coupling factor by pressing:

 10. On the HP 8360, press:

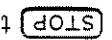
The power produced at the point where the power meter/sensor was disconnected is now calibrated at the frequencies and power level specified above.

9. When a message is displayed, indicating the operation is complete, apply the flatness correction array to your measurement setup by pressing:

 8. Set the power meter under synthesizer control to perform

Auto F111 Start and enter the desired start frequency Auto F111 Stop and enter the desired stop frequency Auto F111 Incr and enter the desired increment frequency value

7. Set up the user flatness correction by pressing:

 START then enter the desired start frequency

 STOP then enter the desired stop frequency

 MENU Flatness Menu Delete All

 Delete Menu Delete All

PRIOR

 Delete Menu Delete All

 Delete Menu Delete All

7. Press **MKR** and position the marker with the front panel knob to measure the return loss at the frequency of interest.
6. Measure the DUT by connecting it to port 1 of the bridge.
- The normalized trace or flat line represents 0 dB return loss.
5. Normalize the trace by pressing:
4. Replace the DUT with a short circuit.
3. Set the desired center frequency and span to view the DUT.
2. On the tracking generator, press:

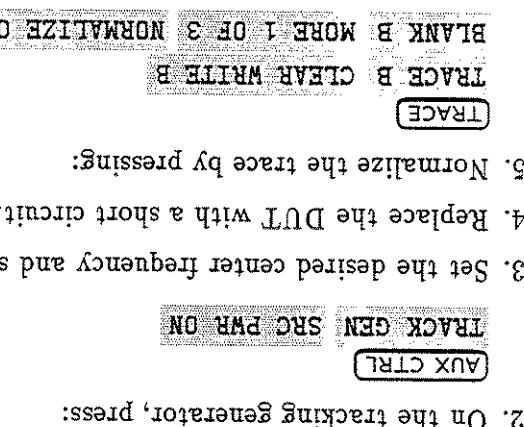
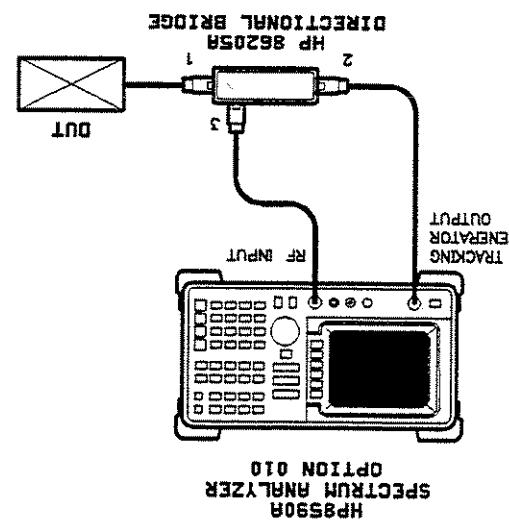


Figure 2-6. Reflection Measurement Setup



1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 2-6.

#### To Set Up the Measurement

This configuration is for portable reflection measurement applications.

**Reflection Configuration**  
**Measurement Application**  
**Configuration**